

(No Model.)

W. G. STUART & C. H. DELP.
MATTRESS FORMER AND PRESS.

No. 512,129.

Patented Jan. 2, 1894.

Fig. 1.

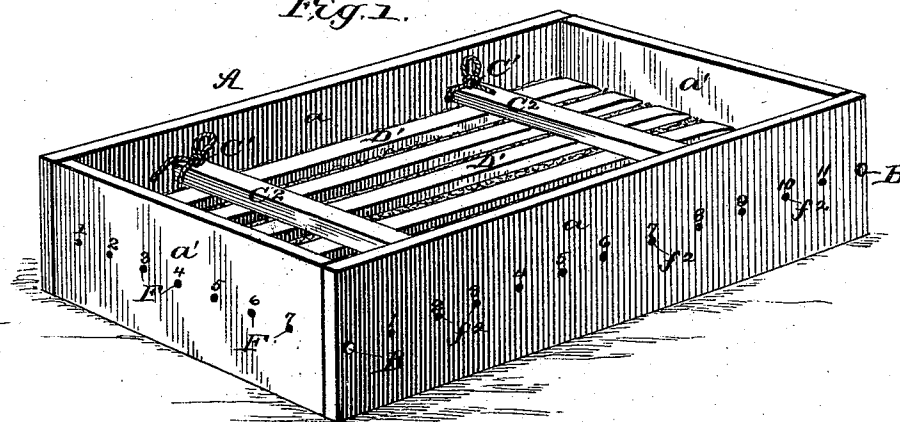


Fig. 2.

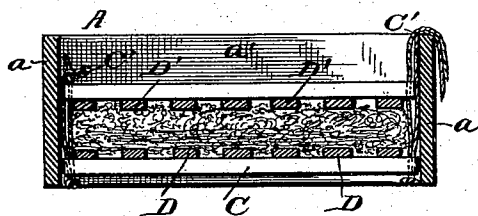


Fig. 3.

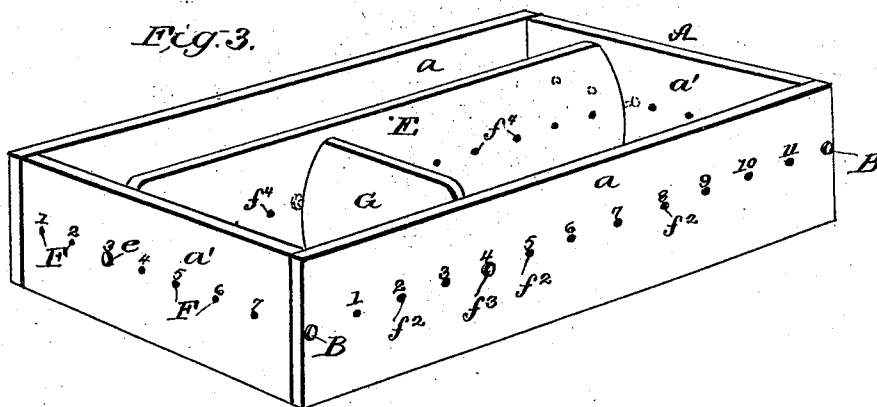
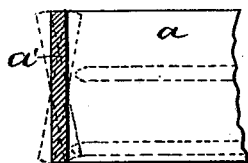


Fig. 4.



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WILLIAM G. STUART AND CHARLES H. DELP, OF SCOTTSBOROUGH, ALABAMA.

MATTRESS FORMER AND PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,129, dated January 2, 1894.

Application filed May 11, 1893. Serial No. 473,815. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM G. STUART and CHARLES H. DELP, of Scottsborough, in the county of Jackson and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mattress Formers and Presses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a mattress former or press, and it has for its object to provide an exceedingly cheap and simple device which can be quickly and easily adjusted to suit any size that it is desired to make a mattress.

Another object is to construct the press so that the body of the mattress can be easily inserted into the tick after it has been shaped or formed.

With these objects in view our invention consists of a box shaped former, the ends of which are pivotally connected to the sides, a longitudinal and a transverse dividing board and the pressing strips for binding the mattress after it has been shaped.

Our invention consists also in certain details of construction hereinafter described.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of our device arranged for making the maximum size. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device arranged to form the smaller sizes and Fig. 4 shows the manner of connecting the sides and ends.

In carrying out our invention we employ a box like structure, a frame A rectangular in shape, and composed of the side boards *a a* and end boards *a' a'*. The end boards *a'* are connected with the side boards *a* by means of a single pin or bolt B, which is passed through the side board at the center and enters the center of the end of end board. By this means the end boards are pivotally held between the side boards. The box or frame A is made to accommodate the largest size in which mattresses are made, and in making this largest size mattress, we employ the transverse strips C C, which are placed within the frame, at each end of the same. Ropes C' C' are attached to the ends of each strip and are carried upwardly and dropped over the sides of the box. The longitudinal strips D D are then placed on the cross strips C C. The filling or body of the mattress is then put

into the box or frame A, upon the strips D D, and pressed down as compactly as possible. The top lengthwise strips D' D' are then placed on top the filling and then the top cross strips C² C² are arranged and tied down by the ropes C' C' which are connected with the bottom strips C C. In this manner the body of the mattress is formed or shaped and pressed, and by means of the cross and longitudinal strips and ropes is held in such form. The mattress as thus formed can be easily removed from the box or frame A, because the end boards being pivoted can be pressed or turned outward sufficient distance to permit the former with its strips being easily drawn out without binding against the ends. The tick we will suppose has been prepared and suspended upon the scaffold. One end of the former is then inserted and pushed in until the cross strips meet the mouth of the tick. The ropes are then released and the rest of the filling forced in. After the filling and longitudinal strips have been forced in the strips are removed and the mattress is complete ready to be sewed and tufted.

In order to make a narrower or shorter mattress than the largest size, we employ a dividing board E, which is arranged longitudinally with the box and extends from end to end of the same. This board is pivotally secured upon pins *e e* passed through the end boards *a'* and along the central line of the end boards is formed a series of perforations F through which the pins *e* are passed, each perforation being marked to designate the dimension it measures. The side boards are also provided with a row of perforations *f*² which are used when a shorter mattress is desired, the said perforations being adapted to receive a pin *f*³.

When a narrower mattress is desired the longitudinal dividing board is arranged according to the size to be made and secured by the pins *e*. The cross and longitudinal strips are arranged as already described. The method followed is exactly the same.

When a shorter mattress is to be formed, a cross board G is arranged between the sides and secured by pins *f*³ passed through the perforations *f*² in the side boards, and when a short and narrow mattress is desired, both the longitudinal board E and the cross board

G are employed, the cross board being secured between one side and the board E, which latter board is also made with a row of perforations f^4 to receive the pin f^3 to secure the board G.

The cross and longitudinal strips, it will be understood, are cut to suit the size of the forming and shaping compartment.

By means of the boards E and G any sized mattress can be formed smaller than the maximum size, and by means of having the side and end pieces united by one pin only at each joint there is a certain amount of play between said parts which will permit us to withdraw the mattress and press without binding.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An improved former consisting of the side boards, the end boards pivotally secured between the side boards and longitudinal di-

viding board pivotally secured between the pivoted end boards substantially as described.

2. An improved former comprising the side boards, the end boards pivotally secured between the side boards, the longitudinal dividing board pivotally secured between the end boards and a transverse dividing board arranged between the longitudinal dividing board and one of the side boards substantially as shown and described.

3. In a former, the side and end boards the lower transverse strips, the ropes secured thereto, the lower longitudinal strips the upper longitudinal strips and the upper transverse strips around which the ropes are secured substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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